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Observatory simply announces the important fact that the observers have confirmed the conclusions announced by Schiaparelli in 1889 and 1890, and makes no claim whatever to discovery. This point is emphasized here because the wording of the newspaper telegram has been criticized on various sides (e. g. in the New York Sun, of October 8, 1896), as an injustice to Professor Schiaparelli, although all astronomers, were, of course, familiar with his discovery. The publication of the observations of the Flagstaff Observatory on the points covered by the telegrams will be awaited with interest.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN.

MT. HAMILTON, October 26, 1896.

RE-DISCOVERY OF THE COMPANION OF SIRIUS, AT THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

## ASTRONOMICAL TELEGRAM.

(Dated) Lick Observatory, Oct. 31, 1896.

To Harvard College Observatory: (Sent 8<sup>h</sup> 20<sup>m</sup> A. M.)

CLARK's companion to *Sirius* is in its predicted place. Position, 189°; distance, 3".7; from three nights measures by AITKEN and SCHAEBERLE. No other companion is visible. Cable.

Note.—Clark's companion of Sirius was last observed at Mt. Hamilton by Professor Burnham 1890.27 in.  $p=359^{\circ}.7$ , s=4''.19. Professor Hussey examined the system carefully, during February and March of the present year. (and Professor Campbell, in March, also) and the companion was not to be seen. It was still too close (see *Publications* A. S. P., Vol. VIII, page 183.)

On August 31, Dr. T. J. J. See reported that the companion had been re-discovered at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, (see *Astronomical Journal*, No. 385) in  $p=220^\circ$ ,  $s=5^\circ$ . Measures of an object near this place were made by Messrs. See, Douglass and Cooshall; and it was also reported to have been seen by Messrs. Lowell and Drew. (See Howard's orbit, A. J. Vol. X, page 149).

There is no doubt that the Clark companion is in  $p=189^\circ$ ,  $s=3^\circ$ .7; and it is not probable that any other companion exists. E. S. H.

## ASTRONOMICAL TELEGRAMS (Translation).

(Dated) Lick Observatory, Oct. 15, 1896.

F. H. SEARES, Berkeley: (Sent 7<sup>h</sup> 41<sup>m</sup> P. M.)

Comet GIACOBINI was observed by Hussey and Perrine, October 4, 16<sup>h</sup> 6<sup>m</sup> 56<sup>s</sup> G. M. T.; R. A. 18<sup>h</sup> 20<sup>m</sup> 59<sup>s</sup>.57; Decl. —11° 56′ 40′′.8. [Also on October 7 and 8].

DISCOVERY, ETC., OF COMET f, 1896 (PERRINE, NOVEMBER 2).

ASTRONOMICAL TELEGRAMS (Translation).

(Dated) Lick Observatory Nov. 3, 1896.

To Harvard College Observatory: Students' Observatory: (Sent 8<sup>h</sup> 45<sup>m</sup> A.M.)

A faint comet was discovered by C. D. PERRINE [at 10 P.M. November 2]. Its position, November 2,  $19^h$   $12^m$   $0^s$  G. M. T., was R. A.  $20^h$   $21^m$   $36^s$ .30; Decl. +  $25^\circ$  6' 40''. Its motions are - 30' R. A., - 45' Decl. daily. Cable.

(Dated) Lick Observatory, Nov. 3, 1896.

Comet Perrine was observed by Perrine November 3,  $17^h$   $1^m$   $53^s$  G. M. T.; R. A.  $20^h$   $19^m$   $55^s$ . 50; Decl. +  $24^\circ$  21' 5''.

Lick Observatory, Nov. 4, 1896.

To Harvard College Observatory: Students' Observatory: 
(Sent 7<sup>h</sup> 45<sup>m</sup> P.M.)

Comet Perrine was observed by Perrine November 4,  $14^h$   $34^m$   $6^s$  G. M. T.; R. A.  $20^h$   $18^m$   $21^s$ .2; Decl. +  $23^\circ$  36' 53''.

(Translation.)

Lick Observatory, Nov. 5, 1896.

To Harvard College Observatory:

(Sent 9<sup>h</sup> 0<sup>m</sup> A.M.)

The elements and ephemeris of Comet Perrine were computed by Messrs. Hussey and Perrine, from the observations of November 2, 3, 4, as follows: Cable.

T = 1897, January 18.6072 G. M. T.  $\omega = 133^{\circ} \quad 8' \quad 35''$   $\Omega = 78 \quad 33 \quad 48$   $i = 145 \quad 52 \quad 56$ q = 1.5441

[The ephemeris, at four-day intervals, from November 6th to 18th, is here omitted.]

## ASTRONOMICAL TELEGRAMS.

In the Astronomische Nachrichten, No. 3384, col. 422, Mr. RITCHIE has a note on the comet reported by SWIFT, 1896, September 20th, in which it is said that "telegrams of request were sent to Lick . . . . and other places." No telegrams were received at Mt. Hamilton other than those printed in what precedes. (Publ. A. S. P., Vol. VIII, p. 265.)

Boston, November 11, 1896.

To Lick Observatory:

(Received 7<sup>h</sup> 10<sup>m</sup> P.M.)

Mars Trivium Charontis seen double November 10, by Flammarion. (Signed) John Ritchie, Jr.

DISCOVERY OF THE COMPANION TO PROCYON.

Lick Observatory, November 14.

To Harvard College Observatory:

(Sent  $9^h$  15<sup>m</sup> A.M.)

Professor Schaeberle reports the discovery of the companion to *Procyon*. Position, 318°; distance, 4".6; magnitude, 13. Cable.

[See a note by Professor Schaeberle elsewhere in this number.]

Discovery of Comet g, 1896 (Perrine).

A comet was discovered by Mr. C. D. Perrine on December 8, 1896. The details concerning it will be given in the next number of the *Publications*.